

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO. 11. VOL. II.] WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1816. [WHOLE NO. 37.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

The following communication has been received from a literary club in this city, who favoured us once before with some strictures on Dr. Ewell's Medical Companion. We shall always be happy to publish the literary labours of this society, as we are conscious they will be interesting and useful to our readers.

For the National Register.

BEAUJOUR'S SKETCHES OF NORTH-AMERICA.

It has been the destiny, and perhaps the misfortune of this country, to be visited by European travellers who, from interest or prejudice, are determined to undervalue and abuse every thing American. In their eye, every thing in the United States is below mediocrity, and every spot is the hot-bed of vice; pollution, and disgusting equality. Thus cursed by men who are pensioned to scatter their filth, and to retard emigration, we should indeed be in a very pitiable condition, if the world did not know how to appreciate their scurrility, and to estimate their censure. Candour and veracity do not seem to form any part of the character of those who visit our shores; and they come with a predetermination to disgorge their spleen and detraction on whatever has pretensions to excellence in the American character or American institutions. Our homespun republican manners soon disgust the refined *petite maitre* or the *corrupted* courtier of Europe; to whom even our "virtues appear less attractive than elsewhere, because they are seldom accompanied with those graces which cause them to be beloved."* It is to be regretted that we cannot be viewed by those travelling butterflies through some other medium than that of prejudice. The everlasting slang about the vulgarity, rudeness, and profligacy of the American people must be as loathsome to Europeans as it is destitute of truth.

These reflections have been suggested by the perusal of a late work, entitled Beaujour's Sketches of North-America, translated by an Englishman—*par nobile fratrum*. The author is a Frenchman, who, perhaps, because the Americans could not understand his *parley vous*, or did not duly appreciate the politeness of his bow, or become absolutely dumb with astonishment at the exquisite refinement and polish of his manners, has declared that "every thing among the Americans favours this vile cupidity (love of money); their

disdain for the agreeable arts; their taste for the comforts of life; their *coarse intemperance* which deprive them of all love and activity for every thing that is not personal; and, in short, even their laws, which, by their ambiguity, seem to be the *secret accomplices* of fraud and bad faith; and with them, justice is the result of calculation, but never of sentiment." A sweeping anathema this, and about as true as it is grammatical. But this is nothing compared with the following denunciation: "there is scarcely," he observes, "a civilized country in the world, in which there is less generosity of sentiment, and less elevation of soul. There a man weighs every thing, calculates all, and sacrifices all to his own interest. He regards all disinterested acts as so many follies, appears estranged to every idea of heroism and of glory, and in history beholds nothing but the *romance of nations*." A man that would make such a declaration as this, when the characters of Washington, Montgomery, Warren, Franklin, and a thousand other worthies, glared him in the face at the very moment he made it, must be as destitute of principle as he is devoid of truth and candour. There is nothing in modern Europe that can furnish such an exhibition of heroism, disinterestedness, and love of country, as America has displayed since it "burst into birth." We may say, without the charge of egotism, that since the patriotic ages of Greece and Rome, no country on earth has exhibited a human character more pure, more patriotic, more holy and sublime than Washington—and yet the countrymen of this hero can see nothing in history but the romance of nations. We might apply to Mons. Beaujour a line from a poet of his country—

"Grand observateur, grand menteur."

A declaration like this is too silly and idle to require serious refutation. It is the nature and essence of republics to be virtuous. Virtue has justly been considered by political writers as the very foundation of that form of government; and that we should swerve from the established principle, is a paradox that cannot easily be explained. You endeavoured in your last to prove, we think satisfactorily, that a nation whose chief occupations are agricultural will, from the nature of things, be virtuous and happy. Now, as the pursuits of the American people are of that character, it must result that they are at least as virtuous as any other nation. That patriotism should form a prominent trait, must be evident from the

* Beaujour's Sketches.

nature of our government. In all republics this has been the predominating virtue; it is the necessary effect of freedom; and to say that the Americans are without it, is to suppose the existence of a cause without an effect.

Mr. Beaujour is frequently at variance with himself, and seems to be full of inconsistencies. He says, that though we are destitute of virtue, yet "in general, good and upright characters are hardly less frequent in the United States than in other countries." It is not our intention to reconcile these inconsistencies; they are too preposterous to require refutation. He seems to have been desirous to pursue a middle course, and neither praise nor censure indiscriminately; and has thus produced a kind of hermaphrodite, a sort of human hotch-potch, neither intelligible to himself nor his readers. Mr. B. talks of the ambiguity of our laws as a horrible evil; as if this ambiguity existed no where but in the United States, and as if it were possible to frame a code of laws that could not be made ambiguous by the ingenuity of man. The laws of England, which are the foundation of ours, are equally censurable; and we have never heard that the French laws were remarkable for their perspicuity and clearness. Yet notwithstanding this horrible evil, which he seems to think sufficient to unbinge society itself, he admits that the "American people *deserve* to enjoy liberty by their regard and respect for the laws [these ambiguous laws, which cannot be understood]. The least arbitrary act in that country," he continues, "would revolt the most dependent man, but he *obeys* the meanest bailiff, who speaks in the name of the laws; and he would deliver up a friend, a brother, who should seek to elude it." But of all the evils which we unfortunately possess, in the mind of the author, there is none which seems to irritate him more than what he calls our fondness for *distinctions*. The reader must not start, he does not mean distinctions of rank, which would perhaps be excusable enough to a man so long inured to bow with reverence to a corrupted *noblesse*. No; "names and rank, according to him, are no allusion to an American, and he classes every man, without distinction, by the same rule, viz. by that of fortune. He pays little regard to merit, when surrounded by indigence; and the first question that issues from his mouth, when a stranger is presented to him, is to ask, *what is his fortune?*" This is a character we have never yet heard ascribed to the Americans. In a country where every man has an opportunity of acquiring wealth by proper industry and application to business, and where there are so few very rich, and so many independent, wealth cannot necessarily be an object of particular dis-

tingtion. Talent, in whatever manner it may be surrounded, can always make its way, and has always risen to that level in this country it is calculated to attain. We could adduce many examples in the United States of the respect and attention paid to merit, while the mere "wealthy blockhead" was disregarded and unknown. Men are always more respected here for their intellectual powers than for the gifts of fortune; and he who is mentally distinguished, is more likely to attain the first offices of government in this than in any other nation. It was not fortune that made Washington, Jefferson, and Madison presidents. It was not wealth that elevated Mr. Gallatin, and many others, to the dignified and respectable situations they held; and it is not wealth that advances a single individual in this country to honourable stations under government. If we were asked, we should say, from our knowledge of the American character, that the first question would be, not what is his fortune, but what are his talents? We admit, with Mr. B. that the Americans are perhaps a little too much tainted with the love of gain; but we do not think it interferes much with their virtue or their patriotism.

We shall have done with Beaujour for the present. Hereafter we may perhaps examine his gloomy predictions of the separation of the Union and the overthrow of our republic; which we shall endeavour to show to be groundless and visionary.

Critical Society, Washington.

—♦—
To the Editor of the National Register.

SIR,—I have lately received a letter from JOHN G. HEATH, Esq. giving an interesting description of Howard county, the most westerly part of the Missouri Territory, an extract from which I send you. Judging from the Circular in your paper of August 31, I have no doubt you will deem it worthy of a place in the *Register*. A. J.

Boone's lick, now Howard county, begins at the mouth of the Great Osage river, and runs up said river to the Osage boundary line; thence north with that line to the Missouri; thence up the Missouri to a point opposite the Kansas river; thence northward 140 miles; thence eastward to the main dividing ridge of high ground between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; thence along said ridge to the head of the main fork of Cedar river; thence down this river to the Missouri, and down the Missouri to Osage river, or place of beginning: containing about 30,000 square miles; one half of which is first rate land, and but little that is not fit for cultivation; three fifths are prairie.

The first settlement of this county was made in 1805, at Boone's lick, Mackay's saline, by Maj. Nathan Boone, son of the celebrated Col. Daniel Boone, for the purpose of making salt, and has since been occupied for salt works. Farmers did not settle until the fall of 1811, when about twenty settled Boone's lick bottom. This settlement increased slowly, on account of the Indians, during the late war. In November, 1815, the population amounted to 526 free white males, and it was formed into a separate county of the above boundary and name. It now, August 24th, contains about 1,050 free white males. A site is fixed upon for a town by the county commissioners, on the bank of the Missouri, in a very eligible situation. The lots will shortly be put in market.

The face of the country is neither mountainous nor hilly, yet a great part of it is uneven, or rolling ground. There is great uniformity throughout the county, and but little diversity of soil, stone, or timber.

The river Missouri runs through the county. The other navigable streams are the Great Osage, Mine river, and Kansas from the south; the Charlatan, Grand river, and Little Platte from the north, besides numerous small streams.*

Salt springs are found in abundance in some parts of this county. The main branch of the Mine river, called the Salt fork, is generally impregnated with salt as strongly as the sea water, from the month of June to November. A small creek runs into it, from 15 to 20 feet wide, and from 6 to 12 inches deep, formed entirely of salt springs, without its current increasing or decreasing during the whole year.

Minerals of various kinds are found here. Iron in abundance, lead, tin, copper, zinc, silver rare, sulphur, alum, copperas, saltpetre, &c.

To the botanist this country will afford a rich harvest. It abounds in medicinal plants, from among which the aborigines select those capable of curing the most inveterate *syphilis*, contrary to my former belief. I have frequently heard it asserted by the faculty, that a confirmed *lues venerea* could not be cured without mercury—an opinion which I know to be *false*. The natives

* The Missouri takes its name from the Indian words *Nee songia*, ash water, some say from the name of a tribe now extinct, called at this day *Missourras*, but there was no such name known amongst the Indians. The Osage, who have the remnant of the tribe alluded to among them, call them *Nee Songia*. The Great Osage river is called *Nee-Ska-Wacheska*, white water. The Mine river, *Riviera a la mine* of the French, *Nescurie tongosh* of the Indians, or great salt water. The next stream below it, the *Nescurie shingia*, little salt water.

also cure the bite of the rattle-snake, and rheumatisms of long standing. They are also remarkable for their treatment of gun-shot wounds. The Great Osage Indians, or, as they call themselves, *Wassashaha*, are the most skilled in medicine.

Agriculture is but little attended to, although the country is extremely fertile. One acre of land will produce 100 bushels of prime corn, 50 do. of wheat, 60 lbs. to the bushel, and 1,000 lbs. of Carolina cotton in the seed. Hemp, flax, and every article of agriculture, except tobacco, in greater abundance than any county near the same latitude in the United States. Tobacco does not do well; nor can any farmer with us tell the reason.

A public road is now opening from Potosi, the lead mines, in Washington county, to this settlement, and is already cut to the Osage river, which will greatly facilitate our intercourse with the States.

The air in this climate is less liable to sudden changes than the country more eastward. We seldom have chilling cold, unless the north-west winds break across the vast extent of prairies which lies between us and the northern regions; that wind, however, seldom continues longer than eight hours. The spring season opens with heavy rains, which continue, with short intervals, until the first of May, and from that month to the first of August there is but little rain; weather hot, with frequent thunder and lightning. Diseases are but little known in this agreeable climate; those most frequent are remittent fevers. The greatest scourge is the influenza. It is probable that diseases will be introduced with wealth and dissipation.

The place selected for a town is nearly in the centre of the great body of rich land in this Territory, and is situated in about 38°, 43' north lat. It is 150 miles west of St. Louis, 158 from the mouth of the Missouri by land, and 180 by water, from St. Charles 130, from *Cote sans desir* 60, from the Grand* river 24, from the Great Osage town 100, the same distance from the nearest point on the Mississippi, and 130 from the town of Potosi, Washington county. The principal articles of trade are salt, live stock, beef, pork, beaver, tallow, beeswax, honey, peltries, saltpetre and grain. The inhabitants are composed of dif-

* The mouth of the Grand river will, at some future day, be the capital of the Missouri country. It is at the centre of all the flat lands, and is the most delightful spot in the western territory. From this spot to the Mississippi, at the nearest point, it is only 28 leagues across a delightful country, dry and open.

ferent religious persuasions. The state of education is very deplorable; yet the mass of our citizens are perhaps not as ignorant as the same class of men in the States. We are in the first stage of our political existence, and expect to emerge from our darkness and obscurity very rapidly.

ROYAL SENSIBILITY.

At a public dinner, near Baltimore, on our last national festival in commemoration of our independence, was an exiled French general, the celebrated *Le Febvre Desnouettes*, who had been invited to partake of the entertainment. On this occasion, as the custom is, after the regular toasts of the day, had been drank, which are always limited to the number of states that form the federal compact, sundry volunteer toasts were drank, and among the number the following was given by Mr. J. S. Skinner, the P. M. at Baltimore, in compliment to their distinguished guest. "The generals of France in exile; the glory of their native land; not to be dishonored by the denunciations of an imbecile tyrant."

This sentiment, which we understand was cordially responded by the whole company present, was illy adapted to the delicate tone of the ear of *Monsieur Hyde de Neuville*, minister of Louis the desired. This very delicate minister de Neuville addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, demanding the removal of Mr. Skinner from office by way of punishment for his presumption. But Mr. Monroe not having the fear of *Monsieur's* royal master before his eyes, but being prompted by a spirit of independence, gave Mr. de Neuville to understand that his application could not be placed upon the files of the department of state, it being informal, and a subject with which he had no right to meddle.—That our citizens considered it no crime to express their sentiments, not only of foreign governments, but also of their own; therefore his excellency could take his letter back again.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

On the 22d. ult. the Legislature met in Trenton. In Council, Jesse Upson, Esq. of Morris, was appointed Vice-President, and James Linn, Esq. Secretary. In the House, Charles Clark, Esq. of Essex, was chosen Speaker, and Daniel Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

On the 23d, the Governor sent to both Houses the following Message:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

In consequence of the prevalence of frost and drought during the last spring and summer, and the early part of the present autumn, our crops of grain and grass fall greatly short of the usual supply. There is reason to hope, however, that

with proper prudence, there will be found in this state a sufficiency for our necessities.

The enhanced price of grain, although a partial evil, will have the salutary tendency to prevent extravagance and waste, and it is to be hoped will restrain our distillers from converting into poison, the gifts intended by the bounty of heaven to man for his nourishment.

While we place a humble reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, it behoves us to adopt a rigid system of economy, by which a greater portion of the comforts of life will be left within the reach of the poor and the needy.

It is to be deplored, that upon the restoration of peace, the imprudence of the merchants in the great commercial cities of the union, has plunged our country into new distress, by a ruinous importation of European goods, greatly exceeding our means of payment; calculated to embarrass our domestic manufacturing establishments and to introduce among our citizens a degree of luxury and extravagance, illy suited to our condition or the genius of our government.

We are gradually recovering from most of the effects of this unfortunate state of things; but some of its pernicious consequences will be of permanent duration.

The want of specie as a medium of exchange, has retarded the prosperity of our country; and the evil necessarily resulting from this cause, has been greatly aggravated in this state, by the depreciated value of the paper of several of our banking institutions. This has become a subject of loud and just complaint. That there should be a difference of 8 or 10 per cent. in the rate of exchange, between the notes of neighboring banks, which are equally solvent, is an evil of intolerable magnitude, and which requires Legislative interference.

Most of our citizens who have adventured their capital in domestic manufactures, have received from the Congress of the U. States, a protection, which although it does not give immediate relief to their embarrassments, affords a well founded confidence in the success of their establishments. This however, is not the case with all. The manufacture of bar iron, in which this state is deeply interested, has not received an adequate protection. The manufacturers of this article of prime necessity are left to struggle with difficulties which have already involved many of them in ruin; and all those of moderate capital will be obliged to abandon their forges and furnaces, unless some change soon takes place in their favor. The consequence of this will be, a great and lasting injury to our country; for establishments so expensive, as those for the manufacture of iron necessarily are, when once abandoned for want of encouragement, are slowly and cautiously resumed, even under the most favorable change of circumstances.

The commissioners appointed by the act of Assembly of the 13th of February last, for ascertaining the most eligible route for, and the probable expense of a canal to connect the tide of waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan, have made considerable progress in discharging the duties assigned them, but are not prepared to report. From what they have already done, no doubt remains that the result of their labors will be highly satisfactory to those, who feel an interest in seeing this great national object of internal navigation carried into effect.

Permit me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the importance of procuring an accurate map of the state. We have in our public offices a great portion of the materials necessary for this purpose—what is deficient may be procured at a small expense. The want of such a map is not only a serious inconvenience, but a reproach to us.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation that a general spirit to promote the education of youth, and to strengthen the cause of religion and morality, pervades this, as well as the neighboring states. You will undoubtedly be disposed to give such aid to this happy impulse of the public mind as the occasion may require, and our means will permit.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Trenton, Oct. 22, 1816.

VERMONT.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE.
*Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

We have, through the interposition of an indulgent Providence, the pleasure to meet under the most agreeable circumstances, at this annual session of the General Assembly, to transact the ordinary business of legislation, and deliberate on the most prudent means to secure and advance the prosperity and happiness of our constituents. Our country is at peace with all nations, as also with our savage neighbours; and no appearances of hostility, or internal disturbances, threaten our repose. Let us, therefore, with hearts of gratitude for past and present favors, still look to Him who holds the destinies of all men in his hands, for future blessings, and for wisdom to guide us in all our transactions.

A time of peace is a fit time to correct our errors, to cement our union, to make the necessary reform in our laws, and to recur to and cherish the fundamental principles of our government. The fall of all former republics, or their existing in name only, ought to be a sufficient caution to us to be watchful of our rights, and guard against every innovation dangerous to liberty.

It is a correct maxim, that virtue is the basis of a republican government; and where vice predominates, tyranny in some shape ensues. Virtue, therefore, ought to be the pole-star to guide us in all our deliberations; and the whole system of law should be adopted to promote that vital principle.

I entertain the highest confidence in you, gentlemen, that in all the appointments of officers, of which you are the electors, you will have regard to men of integrity and virtue, as well as of information and talents. Did we possess the best possible system of human laws, yet should they be disregarded, and remain unenforced by the civil magistrate, it would avail us nothing; vice would soon tyrannize over moral virtue, and destroy the best of human governments.

Education is among the first objects of a free people; for a people who lose the knowledge of their rights, will not long enjoy the fruits of liberty. A republican government is a government of the people; and the virtue and intelligence of the people are its security and its strength. It is, therefore, highly necessary that the great body of the people should be well in-

formed, and that each individual should attain to such a degree of literature, as to be able, with proper attention, to secure his property, understand and guard his rights, and if called to fill a public station, or practice in any professional business, with due attention to his particular calling, to discharge his duty with advantage to himself, and satisfaction to the public, in order that genius and talents be not smothered in ignorance, and their brightness and utility obscured by poverty. Notwithstanding a Franklin, and others, through indefatigable industry, and the peculiar favor of Providence, have arisen from obscurity to eminence, yet, who can say how many men of vigorous talents, and natural capacities, for want of the means of an early education, have struggled in vain, and leaving no testimony of usefulness, their names have passed into oblivion.

The great improvement in the education of youth in this state, within a few years past, is truly gratifying. In our common schools we experience the benefit of instructors from the colleges and academies, by which means numbers of good English scholars are daily emerging from our town schools.

If any further aid to science should be deemed necessary, I doubt not that it will receive all the encouragement that the present circumstances of the state will admit.

Encomiums on the government of our country, at this time, are unnecessary, since its benefits are so generally experienced and acknowledged by every prudent and virtuous citizen, and its strength and liberality so recently tested. The constant emigration to this country from under the governments of Europe, is an evidence that we possess privileges and blessings superior to the other nations of the earth. It, therefore, becomes us to pursue such measures as will tend to strengthen our union, increase harmony and friendship, and perpetuate the blessings of our free, liberal and happy government.

The cheerfulness with which the citizens of this state have paid their taxes, laid by the general government, in consequence of the expense of the late war, which has so gloriously terminated in the exaltation of our national character, is a source of peculiar satisfaction. The diminution of taxes at the last session of Congress, and the present prospect of a continuance of peace, give us strong reasons to hope that the direct tax will wholly cease after the present year; an object very desirable considering the extreme scarcity of a circulating medium in this part of the Union; but this we must submit to the sound discretion of the national government, while we manage with economy the pecuniary affairs of our own state.

The depressed situation of our infant manufactures since the return of peace, is a matter of serious concern. Any encouragement that can consistently be given them, I trust will not be withheld.

The uncommon failure of some of the most important articles of produce, on which the sustenance of man and beast depends, is so alarming, that I take the liberty to recommend to you, and through you to the people of this state, the most rigid economy in the early expenditure of those articles of provision most deficient, that by peculiar precaution we may avoid as far as possible the foreboded evil of this unparalleled season.

On your wisdom and integrity, gentlemen, I shall firmly rely, for the judicious management of those weighty concerns, in which the interest of our constituents is deeply involved. Collected from the several towns throughout this state, you bring with you all the information necessary to legislate for the free and enlightened people you represent. Suffer me to solicit your kind support, while I cheerfully engage on my part to co-operate with you in all your endeavors to promote the best good of this state, and the general happiness of mankind. And may our joint efforts be attended with success.

JONAS GALUSHA.

Montpelier, Oct. 11, 1816.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ICHTHYOLOGY.

Extracts of a letter from Dr. S. L. Mitchell, October 22, 1816.

"Mr. Maclure and M. Le Suer, the former an eminent Geologist, and the latter the distinguished Zoologist, passed the last Saturday evening at my house, Baron L'Escallier, Count Regnaud, and some other gentlemen of the like character, were present. At my request, M. Le Suer produced, for the information of the company, his drawings of the fishes of the Fredonian waters. They were executed in a style equal to Wilson's birds, and were beautiful when viewed only as specimens of fine art; but when considered as delineations of real objects, many of them unknown to the persons present, and forty, or more, species new to the philosophical world, you can easily conceive what a treat we had. It was, indeed, a grand and admirable report on the Ichthyology of these parts of North-America. Among them was a *Herring* of Erie, and its continuous floods; and a *Cod* inhabiting the same place; affording decisive proof of the correctness of my doctrines,—that the great lakes of North America were, originally, filled with salt water, and that they have parted with it, and been replenished with fresh water, in the course of time; while some of the fishes have gradually accommodated themselves to their new element, and remain living witnesses to their former state of things. The descendants of Oceanic animals are, at this day, inhabitants of the Upper Lakes. I am well assured, and by a very competent witness, Alexander Macomb, Esq. that a finned or marine tortoise has been repeatedly seen, and by himself, among others, at Detroit. M. Rufesque had informed me some weeks ago, that on his excursion to Lakes George and Champlain, and to Saratoga and their neighboring streams, he had discovered about twenty sorts of fishes. He calculates, that M. Le Suer has added forty at least to the list of discoveries: and it was agreed that, in my memoir published in the New-York Philosophical Transactions, I had described eighty which the Europeans had never heard of; so that the scientific world will have a present of one hundred and forty kinds of fish to add to their present stock. I have been engaged, during my spare hours, in examining the fossil geology around New-York. It is curious beyond any expectation I had entertained when I undertook the task. I am satisfied that I have before me the remains of fourteen animals raised from the strata under ground, that are no longer inhabitants of this world; their

whole races having become extinct. Why it has pleased the CREATOR thus to destroy the beings which he once formed, I know not! But the actual specimens now before me prove the existence, in former days, around New-York, of an amphibious reptile resembling the famous fossil *Crocodile* of Maestricht; of an *Elephant* peculiar to America; of a *Rhinoceros* different from that of the transatlantic countries; of the great *Mastodon*; of an extinct *oyster*; of *Spiræus*; of a *madrepore*—*belemnite*—*terebratula*, &c. &c. not now found alive, and known only by their disinterred remains: besides the bones of land animals, relics of fishes, and various other memorable objects of this class. Thus, you see, we are taking independent ground, and doing business in earnest."

[National Intelligencer.]

MAGNETISM.

From the National Intelligencer.

The editors of the National Intelligencer have communicated to me a note from a Tennessee paper, signed "John Wilson, Rhea county, 12th Oct. 1816," relative to an application of *magnetism* to the discovery both of longitude and latitude. This is not a new idea. Dr. Joel Abbot, of Wilkes county, Georgia, a member elect of the 15th congress, was, I believe the first person who suggested the idea. He has made some experiments on the subject, and has examined it with great ingenuity in a small pamphlet, which I have read with pleasure, and regret that it is not now before me. The *num cuique tribuito* (let every one have his due) is a just and good maxim. Dr. Franklin's discoveries in electricity—Godfrey's invention of what is improperly called *Hadley's Quadrant*—Fulton's steam boat, &c. &c. have established the reputation of American genius and talent on an imperishable basis. Z.

MEDICAL.

To the Editor of the Telescope.

MR. LORRAIN.—We learn through various channels that the catarrhal epidemic disease of last winter has continued to appear in sporadic instances during the whole summer and present autumn, in various sections of the state. Every series of damp cool days with the wind from the north-east-ward, of which we have had an unusual number, has given rise to some cases of this distemper. The summer attacks have been comparatively mild: but as the Autumn advances it is obvious they begin to assume a more serious aspect, and of late in a neighboring district, I have learned that three or four cases of the angina have proved suddenly fatal. These circumstances, together with the history of the disease for the last four years, in the northern and middle states, afford grounds for a serious presumption that as the winter approaches we may be revisited by this terrible calamity. It is therefore of the first importance that we should avail ourselves of every fact which may assist us in successfully arresting its destructive effects. As throat-cases have hitherto proved the most irremediable and mortal of any other type which has yet appeared in this country, and as a case of this kind, of the most rapid and alarming nature, was recently attended by Dr. E. D. Smith and myself, and was speedily and happily cured by a very simple and easy

method, but which I believe has not been generally, if at all, pursued, I have taken the liberty of communicating it through the medium of your paper, hoping it may prove publicly beneficial.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES DAVIS.

Columbia, Oct. 21, 1816.

A robust black man, aged 25 years, was suddenly attacked on a cool damp day with a sore throat. In a few hours a high fever supervened, accompanied with pungent heat of the surface and the full, laboring, but soft pulse of the typhus gravior: and when medical aid was first obtained, late in the evening, his tongue and throat were so swollen as to render articulation impossible and deglutition very difficult, with a peculiarly heavy and stupid appearance of the countenance, resembling a state of intoxication.—The usual remedies were applied for anginose affections. But in the morning all the symptoms were prodigiously increased. His fever was excessively high; his face and throat more swollen with external tumefaction; his tongue inflamed and projecting out of the mouth; deglutition and articulation perfectly impossible; respiration becoming more difficult; the jaws rigid and immoveable, with tetanic spasms upon every effort to swallow, or even upon being touched. In this desperate condition, our embarrassment was extreme. The avenue to the stomach being entirely closed, and the tumefaction of the tongue and fauces so great as to render it impracticable to get into the mouth to scarify the fauces, or to introduce an elastic tube into the œsophagus for the purpose of injecting remedies into the stomach, we calculated on remaining as useless spectators of his speedy dissolution by suffocation. The pulse and concomitant symptoms forbid venesection. Our only possible resource was in local applications. We applied a large epispastic to the throat; but from the nature of the fever, and the rapid progress of the engorgement of the vessels about the throat, we could place but small reliance on it alone. A liberal discharge of saliva and mucus from the engorged vessels and glands of the mouth and fauces was strongly indicated—but we were uncertain what speedy and effectual agents to employ for this purpose. Our usual internal sialogogues were too slow in their operations for the rapid progress of the case.—We, however, had recourse to camphorated vapor, produced by pouring boiling hot water on pulverised camphor and breathed from the spout of a tea-pot. This topical application was attended with partial but encouraging success.—A considerable discharge of thick, viscid mucus was produced by every inhalation; and appeared at least to check for four or five hours the further rapid engorgement of the fauces.—About this time Doctor Smith, in turning over a volume of the London Medical Review, found a case in so many respects analogous, that we readily resorted to the method of treatment there laid down; and I am happy in being able to state that the effects were not only parallel to those recorded in that communication, but were equal to our most sanguine expectations. The flour of mustard mixed with water, there recommended, was sedulously employed every five or ten minutes through the afternoon and night.—During this time, however, the mustard could only

be taken into the mouth and retained there for a minute or two, but could not be got into the throat for the purpose of gargling. Upon ejecting the mustard from the mouth the mucus which followed, was so viscid as to require the aid of an assistant to draw it forth; and the quantity discharged after every application of the mustard was astonishing; the aggregate during the afternoon and night was thought to be near three pints. The discharge immediately from the vessels engorged, had so reduced the tumefaction, by night, that he was able to swallow by great exertions small quantities of liquid, with but little tetanic spasms. In the morning he was enabled to contain the tongue within his mouth, to articulate, and to take the mustard in his throat and rattle it with energy. His fever, however, continued. Frequent stimulating enemata were administered, and during the night, by assiduous and urgent attention, he had swallowed about half a pint of Madeira wine. In the morning, as the power of deglutition was considerably restored, we exhibited by the mouth the strong camphorated mixture and a combination of vin: antimon: with laudanum alternately every two hours, together with a moderate use of Madeira wine. In the evening a profuse perspiration was excited, which mitigated the fever. The same medicines were continued through the night. The next morning he was nearly free from fever—he was animated and desired food, and his throat gave him but little uneasiness. We then administered the concentrated tincture of bark freely;—and in two days more he was restored to health, except the soreness of the blister and debility.

In anginose forms of the prevailing epidemic, which but too often preclude the possibility of administering general remedies, and which it is apprehended are generally accompanied with a typhous state of the system, and of the character of the *angina aquosa* of Sauvages, or rather of the *angina cedematosa* of Macartan, topical sialogogues, seem not only to promise almost the sole chance of relief, but even in cases where the avenue to the stomach is not closed, are rationally indicated as the most powerful and direct means for disgorgeing the infarcted vessels and glands immediately diseased, and which threaten the immediate and most imminent danger.

The sole object of this communication is to attract attention to the use of topical sialogogues in the management of throat-cases of the catarrhal epidemic. Although fortunately for this community, the present is the first violent case of this disease which I have witnessed, yet from authentic information it has proved a greater scourge in some of the districts of this state than all the other forms united. If topical sialogogues should be found to be sufficiently potent to prevent the catastrophe of gangrene, suppuration or suffocation from the local affection of the throat, the immediate and imminent danger will be removed, and such time given for the management of the constitutional febrile affection as generally to allow our efforts to be crowned with success. And although camphorated vapour was first resorted to, and flour of mustard afterwards relied on in this case, yet possibly some sialogogues still more potent and convenient may be resorted to by others.*

* The *zanthoxylum fraxinifolium*, or prickly ash, is known to be a potent sialogogue.

mote secretion therefrom; and as it is probable there are no specific properties either in camphor or mustard for this purpose; they are mentioned here only because they have been successfully tried. The point which is considered of importance is the local depletion and disengagement of the infarcted vessels and glands immediately affected and threatening the most imminent danger; and which it is probable cannot be so speedily, directly and effectually relieved by any other method as by sinagogues. To corroborate this idea I will insert the case alluded to above, from Dr. Macartan, London Medical Review volume third.

The Case.—Several cases have come under my observation, of sore throat, wherein I have often been apprehensive that my patients would have been suffocated. In almost every instance a gargle of mustard has been employed with the happiest success; and as I am anxious that so valuable and speedy a remedy should be as generally known as possible, I have extracted the following case from my note book; and as it gave rise to its use, I preferred selecting it, on that account, to several others very analogous to it.

Towards the middle of July, 1792, a laboring mason, being enrolled for the national guard, presented himself in this capacity to the military hospital at Valenciennes, to which I was then physician, for a peripneumonia catarrhalis. He was bled, purged, and blistered, which, with the assistance of some diaphoretic expectorants, nearly recovered him by the end of the same month. His appetite was good, and he had no further complaint, except an abundant expectoration, characterised by all the signs of a critical evacuation. It was at this period that he thought proper to quit the hospital without being discharged therefrom. Sixteen days afterwards, I was called in to attend him at his brother's, who, (the patient being unable to speak) gave me the following account: That soon after he runaway from the hospital he was exposed to a shower of rain that soaked him through and through; that when he came in this wet condition into the house, he complained of being very cold; was soon after seized with shiverings, and the next day with a sore throat; that not daring to show himself at the hospital, he had consulted another physician, who directed him to be bled three successive times; that after each bleeding he found himself more embarrassed in the throat, and that as he was daily getting worse, and his life despaired of, he sent for me. At this time he had a very violent cough, attended with a raising of a mucous substance from the lungs as far as the top of the larynx, where it remained producing dreadful agitations of the system, he not being able to spit it out on account of the tumefaction of the fauces. The swelling of the throat was such as entirely to impede deglutition, and totally suppress the voice. The respiration was very laborious, the pulse beat unequally, and about 66 in the minute, counting those which the difficulty of the breathing occasionally intercepted. The part I could see of the swelled fauces was not accompanied with that great degree of paleness and softness which are reckoned by Sauvages as the characteristic signs of the angina aquosa.—There was no compression on the jugular veins, to produce any effects analogous to the artificial angina, which Lower effected on the dog by the ligature round the neck.

The great distention of the parts, the state of the pulse, the reduced situation of the patient, the effect of the preceding bleedings, the countenance of the person, the continuance of the affection and other concomitant symptoms; all attested the presence of the angina aquosa, or, if I may be permitted the expression, the angina tede matosa; consequently the indication was to evacuate the accumulated serum by prompt means, in order to prevent the great existing danger of my patient being suffocated, or being attacked with apoplexy. I prescribed immediately as follows:

1. An irritating purgative glyster, composed of one ounce of antimonial wine and ten of senna infusion.

2. Cupping-glasses about the clavicles.

3. A large blister to the nape of the neck.

4. A gargle composed of a strong decoction of the radix pyrrith, with oxymel of squills, aromatic tincture, and eau de luce. But apprehensive that the preparing of this gargle would cause an immense loss of time, and aware of a sudden dissolution, I directed, in order to lose no time, some flour of mustard to be put into some water, in the proportion of two table spoonfuls to half a pint. I urged him to gargle his throat with it, but he made signs with his hands that he could not. I then ordered a little of it to be moved about in his mouth: the same impossibility. I then insisted upon his keeping a little in his mouth for two or three minutes, when he was obliged to let it out from the accumulation of saliva. In this manner it was employed in my presence for half an hour, and the flow of saliva was astonishing. Before I left the room, which was near an hour from the time he began the mustard gargle, he could articulate the word "better," which induced me to continue its use in preference to any other. When I visited him at night, I was really astonished to find he could gargle his throat with freedom, and answer me every question I put to him. The blister on the nape of the neck was, at the desire of my patient, removed and a little pomatum laid over the skin, which was becoming red. The morning following, when I called upon him, I found him in high spirits, eating and singing!!

DEPRAVITY.

From the Montreal Herald of Oct. 26.

The following account of the most atrocious attempt ever made in this or any other country, to poison a numerous family, and others who might taste of the deadly draught, has been communicated to us by a gentleman of respectability and unquestionable veracity. The mind is petrified with horror at the recital of such a diabolical deed, and startles at the thought of the depravity of human nature, when divested of moral and religious principles.

"Elizabeth Town, Upper Canada, Oct 3, 1816.

"I cannot but mention an instance of depravity, as singular as it is cruel and malicious. The well of a Mr. Gardner, of the adjoining town of Youge, was poisoned by some person on Sunday night, by throwing in a quantity of arsenic. The family, 12 in number, were in the most distressing pain, their bowels, eyes and lips swelled in the most astonishing manner. Besides the twelve in the family, three others were taken ill by drinking a little of the water. I am sorry to say that the wretch who did the deed is yet undiscovered.

none as yet have died; but the old man, 82 years of age, has not been expected to live for three or four days past. True it is, that in the midst of life we are in death."

From the Richmond Compiler.

HOBHOUSE'S LETTERS.

We have just seen a work issued from the English press, and republished in America, under the title of "*The Substance of some Letters written by an Englishman resident at Paris, during the last reign of the Emperor Napoleon, &c.*" It is admitted that it is the production of Mr. Hobhouse, the son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, member of Parliament—and we are free to say, the denunciations of the English Quarterly Review to the contrary notwithstanding, we regard this volume as the most authentic and satisfactory account of the late revolution in France, that has yet issued from the press.—It is not written in an elegant, nor very perspicuous manner—though sometimes distinguished by great rigor—but the facts seem to be so well authenticated, and are so happily selected, that it is impossible to read it without interest and instruction. The views which it presents of Napoleon Bonaparte are drawn in much softer colours than it is usual for an Englishman to employ. He is not represented as a monster—but a man, seduced by ambition yet of invincible courage, the most astonishing genius, an energy never subdued, and what will appear as more singular, amiable in his social and domestic relations; fond of children, beloved by his housekeeper, almost adored by his friends and soldiers.—The picture of Louis is drawn of course with less brilliant colours—he is a *good sort of a man*, but not a *great king*.—The whole volume abounds with very interesting anecdotes of the principal politicians who have lately figured on the theatre of France—proceedings in the legislative halls—reflections upon the most important events as they occur—forming, as far as we can judge, the most authentic materials for the historian, and the most interesting elucidations for the cursory reader.—We are so much pleased ourselves with this production, that we cannot refrain from laying a few extracts before our readers:

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE THEATRE.

As to Napoleon's reception at the Français, it is impossible to give any idea of the joy by which he was hailed. The house was choaked with spectators, who crowded into the orchestra. The play was Hector. Previously to the rising of the curtain, the airs of La Victoire and the Marseillaise were called for and performed amidst thunders of applause, the spectators joining in the burthen of the song. An actor of the Feydeau rose in the balcony, and sung some occasional words to the Marseillaise which were received in raptures, and accompanied by the whole house at the end of each verse. The enthusiasm was at its utmost pitch. Napoleon entered at the third scene. The whole mass rose with a shout which still thunders in my ears. The *vives* continued till the Emperor, after bowing to the right and left, had seated himself, and the play was recommenced. The audience received every speech which had the least reference to their returned hero with unnumbered plaudits. The words "*enfin il reparait*," and "*c'est lui*"—Achille, raised

the whole parterre, and interrupted the actor for some moments. Napoleon was very attentive; whilst I saw him he spoke to none of those who stood behind him, nor returned the compliments of the audience: he withdrew suddenly at the end of the play, without any notice or obeisance, so that the multitude had hardly time to salute him with a short shout. As I mentioned before, I saw the Bourbon princes received, for the first time, in the same place last year. Their greeting will bear no comparison with that of Napoleon, nor will any of those accorded to the heroes of the very many ceremonies I have witnessed in the course of my life.

FOUCHE.

A personal friend and general of Napoleon's was, one day, a little before the departure of the emperor for the army, talking to him in private, and undertook the defence of Fouché. Napoleon replied, "that he was a traitor, and that he would deprive him of his place, and arrest him." His defender took up the cause warmly on every ground, both as to the difficulty of finding a successor (for Savary would terrify even the aide-de-camps,) and as far as respected the outcries of the partisans of that minister, who would exclaim against Napoleon for dismissing a man who would not sign his ambitious decrees. "If you are victorious," said the general, "Fouché will serve you well: if you are beaten, you must not expect that any minister of police will be of any service to your cause." Napoleon desisted from his project of dismissing Fouché; but his adviser has since changed his opinion, and one day said to me, "I am now convinced that Fouché was a traitor, from the moment he found the war inevitable. His conduct in every event subsequent upon the abdication was always double. I know not whether it was possible to save the national cause; but of this I am sure, that Fouché and Davoust thought only of saving Fouché and Davoust."

ELBA.

Some English travellers visited Napoleon's palace at Elba soon after his departure, and found his establishment, his library, his apartment, and his furniture, exactly in the state he had left them. His old housekeeper, who had followed him through all his vicissitudes of fortune, was in the greatest distress, not about herself, but for his safety and success. Her unaffected expressions of attachment, and artless report of his uniform good humor, were better refutations of the hideous pictures drawn of his domestic manners, than volumes written by the flatterers who so long attended and disgraced his court. His library was strewn with written papers torn into small bits, and on the table was lying open a life of Charles V. which he had been reading the night before he embarked.

ABDICATION AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

A French colonel, who attended the emperor at Fontainebleau during the days of his abdication, informed me, that he was standing by the side of Napoleon, on the parade, when M. de Caulaincourt brought him the first news of his deposition. The event was communicated in a whisper. Napoleon drew back a step, bit his lip, and a faint flush passed across his cheek; but he recovered himself instantaneously, and continued the review. For the first 24 hours subsequent to his fall, he was a little unquiet; but afterwards was restored

to his usual spirits and manners. It was a melancholy scene; the long corridors, the saloons of the vast palace, even the anti-chamber of Napoleon, were crowded with officers and soldiers, sauntering carelessly from room to room without subordination, but without disturbance; for not only all order was lost, but all spirit even for commotion had subsided. Each morning as they rose, some martial, general, or minister, on being asked for by the emperor, was found to have dropped off to Paris.

Napoleon, when he put his name to the abdication, made two or three scratches and a dent with the stump of the pen, or back of a knife, on the little round claw-footed yellow table, on which it was signed. After his resignation of the empire, he spent his time, either in conversation in his apartment, or in a little English garden at the back of the palace, which he had himself laid out at considerable expense. In the midst of it there is a circular marble fountain, with a figure of Diana rising from the centre of the bath. On a stone bench beside it, and immediately opposite to a vista, at the end of which is a figure of Mercury on a pedestal, Napoleon, on one of these days of distress, was seated alone for three hours, and amused himself in kicking a hole, a foot deep, with his heel, in the gravel beneath. The keeper of the palace of Fontainebleau showed me both the table and fountain.

Conversing one day with the colonel, he said, "It is not the armies that have dethroned me, not the combined sovereigns, not the extraordinary efforts of England; but the progress of liberal ideas, which, if I had regarded four or five years past, I should have confirmed my power for ever. "However," said he, gaily, "I did not, and it is come to this." In the conversation to which I have before alluded, which he held with Mr. Sismondi, he said, "that he was the child of the revolution; that he owed all his greatness to the emancipation of France from its ancient servitude; that he knew and was attached to the true principles of liberty; "*quoique je m'en suis ecarte*," added he; "but I have seen my error, I have felt and suffered, and I acknowledge the absolute necessity and demand for freedom in this country."

LAURENT CLERC.

From the Connecticut Herald.

On Friday evening of the past week Mr. Clerc met a number of the gentlemen of the legislature of the town, for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of witnessing the efficacy of his venerable instructor, the Abbe Sicard's mode of teaching the deaf and dumb. Mr. Clerc prepared an address for the occasion, a copy of which we lay before our readers, assuring them, at the same time, on the authority of his friend, Mr. Gallaudet, that, with the exception of a few corrections, which we have faithfully and minutely printed, it was entirely his own, both with regard to thought and style, without any thing being suggested or dictated by any other person. We understand, also, that it was the fruit of about four or five hours labour. Our simple object in stating this, is to show the entire efficacy of that mode of instruction, which is capable of producing such results. We also add several replies, which were made by Mr. Clerc to questions proposed on the spot.

Gentlemen,—I am a stranger, but I hope you will deign to attend (to attend to) a Frenchman, who has come in (to) America to do good. Since my arrival at (in) your country, I have been in many of your principal towns. Every where I have seen numerous and public monuments of your beneficence towards humanity; establishments for the instruction of youth, refuges for the poor, hospitals for the sick, prisons for the malefactors. To my great regret, I have seen none for the deaf and dumb persons, and nevertheless, these unfortunate, who are innocent and interesting beings, deserved no less right to your benevolence.

It is a great benefit, without doubt, to rescue from their misfortune those whom nature has deprived of the sense of hearing; to restore them to society, to their families, to the cultivation of their understanding, in the same degree as if they could hear and speak; to render them proper to almost every kind of labours (*labour*) for the acquisition of all the arts and of all the sciences, and for filling every (*every*) was crased in the address as read) various employments; in this manner, to bring comfort to their parents, to whom they are in the indigence (*in indigence*) a painful burden, and in the easier and higher ranks of the life (*of life*) a subject of affliction: to preserve perhaps some of the exalted geniuses who advance the bounds of our knowledges, (*knowledge*) who do honour to humanity, and who are its benefactors.

Pray occupy yourselves, Gentlemen, with this important object.—Mingle your generosity with that of Europeans. Urge the establishment of this school.—Give the example to the Legislature (*Legislature*) of the other States of America.—Call on all enlightened and feeling minds to assist you.—Touch them with that ardent zeal which animates here an entire nation for every thing which tends to the instruction of infancy, to the soothing of misfortune, and to the prevention of crimes.

If those who have told me it, are correctly informed, there are more than 2000 deaf and dumb in the United States of America without education. I have seen many of them either (*both*) young and old, in Hartford, Boston, Salem, and N. Heaven. They are, I must confess it, endowed with considerable intelligence; they have idea (*an idea*) of the most common uses and customs, and of what strikes the sense of sight; but who can prove (*to*) us that they may also have (*that they also have*) idea (*an idea*) of abstract qualities of the objects purely intelligible, (*intellectual*) and of all that exist in the understanding? It is almost impossible to have idea (*an idea*) of metaphysics, the mysteries of religion, the faculties of the mind, and of the heart, if at first we have not learned to write and to read, for it is in proportion as we instruct ourselves, that we can acquire the knowledges (*knowledge*) of Intelligible (*intellectual*) things, and then the language of signs on intelligible (*intellectual*) things, as simple as nature is capable of extending itself like her, and of attaining the further limits of human thought.

I have conversed by signs, with those deaf and dumb abovementioned; we have undertaken (*understood*) each others (*other*) perfectly well, because we have spoken of material objects; and this language is universal. I shall never forget the days in which I made acquaintance with Mr.

Thomas Aspinwall, a deaf and dumb person of Roxbury, near Boston—with Mr. George Ropes of Salem, and more especially with a young lady of about (about) twelve years old, of Hartford, and surprisingly intelligent for her age, and lately with Mr. Jones, of this town. As soon as I beheld them, my face became animated: I was as agitated as a traveller of sensibility would be on meeting all on a sudden in distant regions, a colony of his countrymen. On their side, those deaf and dumb gentlemen (persons) fixed their looks on me, and recognized me as one of themselves. An expression of surprise and pleasure enlivened all their features. I approached them. I made some signs, and they answered me by signs. This communication caused a most delicious sensation on (in) each of us, and it was for the persons who were present a scene of expression and sensibility which gave them the most heartfelt satisfaction. Thus, in making use of the natural language of signs, we could establish a rapid and universal system of communication, which supply (supplies) the want of spoken language all over the world. But, Gentlemen, if the deaf and dumb are happy together, those who do not know how to write and read, are not so with the persons endowed with the sense of hearing and the use of speech, because they cannot make themselves understood (understood by) them. Be then so good as to hasten their happiness; your countrymen have been too negligent of that unfortunate class of deaf and dumb; I hope you will soon rival the benevolence of Europe.

LAURENT CLERC.

Have you any idea how God could have existed from eternity?—

God was before all ages; but we cannot comprehend how he is from eternity; it is a great mystery for us.

What idea have you of God?—

That he is the Supreme being, by whom all exist in this world, the Creator and the preserver of all visible and invisible beings.

Have you any idea of the manner in which we converse with those who are not deaf and dumb?—

I know that in speaking you express your thoughts by the mean of the voice, but I have no idea of the effect of the sound.

How long ago, and in what manner did you learn the English language?—

I began to learn it at the moment in which I left France; and being on the sea, I applied myself so much, that I succeeded to make some progress.

How do deaf and dumb persons first learn the names of objects or things?—

We at first draw the object in question, shew it to them, make the sign of it, and write the name of that object, and make the pupils imitate the letters such as they see them, and by dint of repeating we succeed to teach the world to them.

The thanks of the meeting were expressed to Mr. Clerc by a vote to which he immediately wrote the following reply:—

Gentlemen:—I am very sensible of the interest you express for me. I thank you, at my turn, to have honored me with your presence. I hope you will reflect on my address at your leisure, and pronounce on the future happiness of the poor deaf and dumb of this country. They are my brothers, and I must do for them what they would

do for myself, if I was in the same situation as they are.

FOREIGN.

LORD EXMOUTH'S REPORT.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

SIR,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two day's existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence His Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assem-

bled and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was on the following night, greatly confirmed by the *Prometheus*, which I had despatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The Dey informed capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the *Prometheus*.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies); directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the *Queen Charlotte* bore up, followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at a-

bout fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ship to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the *Queen Charlotte*, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision, even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from Rear Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the *Impregnable* was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The *Glasgow*, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Captain Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear-Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant 100 yards, which at length I gave into. Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was

instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval, gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed, warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honors of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident, that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace.

The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honor to command who will doubt the grate-

ful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this despatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked, or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships, and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this despatch, and I am happy to say Captain Elkins and Coope are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7,000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordships' protection and favour,

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

Naples, August 28.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has delivered a note to the foreign Ministers, on the pretensions of the Americans. Article 72, of the act of the congress of Vienna, to which the United States appear to wish to refer, stipulates only for the Netherlands, and cannot be applied to the kingdoms in which the legitimate sovereigns are restored. None of the foreign ministers have replied. They send couriers to their courts. The duke of Serita is said to have gone to Russia. Our government has conducted the negotiation with moderation. The notes of Mr. Pinkney have become more moderate. The cession of a port is still spoken of. The pretensions of the United States will be opposed by all the sovereigns.

"The mission of Mr. Pinkney to Naples has excited considerable interest, not only in that city, but also in London, if we may believe the British journalists. But why should the claims of our citizens for the unlawful confiscation of their property excite surprise? The principle of reclamation, upon which they are founded, is fully sanctioned by the law of nations. The English newspapers tell us that "it is not very clear that their government ought to interfere in the case."

And why should it interfere? What plausible pretext could Great Britain invent for countenancing the Neapolitan monarch in a refusal of our fair demands? The people of every independent nation, whatever revolutions they may experience, or however they may change their sovereigns, are responsible for the unjust acts of their governors. Were the rule of the law otherwise, all that a nation would have to do, in order to get rid of its domestic debts and its foreign obligations, would be, by a little violence of exertion, to depose one sovereign and crown another. This is a doctrine, however, that savours too much of the Algerine logic to be recognized by Christian potentates. At all events, England should be the last power in Europe to suggest a single doubt as to the legality and propriety of the American claims on the Neapolitan government; because England, at the head of the allied powers, has strained the principle of public law, in this respect, beyond the point of reason, by forcibly compelling the French to pay the expense of wars carried on for their own subjugation."—*Nat. Intel.* J.

SOUTH-AMERICAN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

By the late arrival from Buenos Ayres, we have received from a respectable gentleman the following brief account, which is believed to be correct, of the power and force of the new republic of the south.

The patriot army of Peru is augmenting and improving daily; and its respectable force and footing dispel all fears of the advance or progress of the enemy, who occupy Potosi with the greatest apprehensions, because the Provinces of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and Fomina, are all in possession of the patriots, who are active, and make continual attacks and skirmishes even to the Arabales of Chaquisaca. According to this, it may be reasonably expected that they will form a rear guard of a number of divisions capable and able to impede the retreat of Gen. Peruella, and compel him to pay bitterly for all his atrocities and transgressions in the presence of the innocent and oppressed inhabitants, by the most cruel tyranny.

Gen. St. Martin, who commands a division of the patriotic army of 4,000 soldiers, well disciplined, was stationed in Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes, waiting only for the favourable season, to march across the Cordilleras, to attack all the force of the royalists, united in Santiago, the capital of Chili. There is very little doubt that, in the course of the next year, Chili will be completely free of her oppressors. In support of this belief and opinion, and to satisfy the friends of the glorious cause of freedom, that Spanish America never can or will return to the galling yoke under which it has suffered 300 years, it will be sufficient to read the following official despatch, taken from the Ministerial Gazette of Buenos Ayres of the 17th August:

Despatch from the General in Chief of the army of Peru, to the Director of the Nation.

TUCUMAN, July 26.

Most excellent sir,—I send you a design of the flag which the Amazon lady, Juana Azurduy took near La Plata, about eleven leagues to the eastward of Chuquiac, in the action referred to by commandant Don Manuel Acansio Padilla, whose

modesty prevented him from rendering this glory to that lady, who is his wife; but it is evident to me, from the statements of others worthy of full credit, that she, with her own hands, wrested from the standard bearer this ensign of tyranny, by the force of her valour and the superiority of her skill in warfare, so uncommon to her sex. The Spaniards, who make a parade of their cruelty, who spill the American blood in our days so profusely as to convince us, by their acts, of the truth of the narrations of Bishop Las Casas, which might otherwise appear fabulous, excite and aggravate the mind to such a degree by their atrocities, that we take pleasure in presenting to the world these phenomena, to convince the European nations, and the obstinately wicked one in particular, that the more she provokes our hatred the sooner will South-America cease to be a prey to her vile cupidity. I recommend to your excellency the above mentioned lady Azurduy; who perseveres in her military toils in the most energetic manner, and is accompanied by several others of her sex, whose names are not yet known to me, but I have made inquiries respecting them, and shall have the satisfaction of presenting them to your excellency's consideration. God preserve your excellency many years.

MANUEL BELGRANO.

To his excellency

DON JUAN MARTIN PUERTREDON,

Supreme Director of the State.

DOMESTIC.

FROM LAKE HURON.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent officer of the United States army, to his friend, dated 2d Sept. camp Green Bay.

You will perceive that I have been pushed to the remotest frontier post we now have.—The vessels in which we came were the first of so large a size that had ever attempted the navigation of the bay, which was both easy and safe. The bar opposite the mouth of this river was supposed to have only three feet water upon it; but on examination a channel of 3 fathoms water was found to cross it. This bay is calculated to be about ninety miles long, and Mackinaw about 160 miles from this place, a much shorter distance than agreeable to the French computation.

"This river empties on the S. W. extremity of the bay, is about four hundred yards wide, of a gentle current, and sufficiently deep to the portage for boats of considerable burthen, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from its mouth, thence to the Ouisconsin is one and a half miles, and to the Mississippi one hundred and sixty. The erection of a fort at the portage next year is in contemplation. Maj. Gratiot, who is here, has selected for ours the position of the old French fort, which is about one mile from the mouth of the river—it is only fifteen feet above the river; yet it commands the adjacent country for at least a mile, and although contiguous to several marshes, is very healthy indeed, quite as much so as Mackinaw.

One half mile above this commences a French settlement, which extends five miles on both sides of the river, occupied by forty French families, who emigrated from the Canadas and France in 1720, in company with the missionaries the French

sent into their Indian territories, and a small military force intended for their protection. But since the time of the surrender of this country to the British by the peace of 1763, these people being out of the reach of protection, have been exposed to Indian depredations, cruelty and barbarity, and although in the possession of extensive and fertile farms, they were deterred from making any exertions to acquire more than a bare subsistence, from the certainty that all above that, and often their all, would be taken by the first band of Indians that might visit the settlement—The people are therefore indolent, and some have adopted the Indian life.

By intermarriage with the Indians, and a long residence here, nearly the whole of this population is of the "half breed." There is not a white female in the whole settlement; all speak fluently the Indian language. It would be expected from these circumstances that the neighboring Indians would be attached to them; yet, on every pretence, they kill their cattle, steal their horses, and rob the farms. Several have suffered in this way since our arrival.

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

The legislature of Connecticut have passed an act appropriating to religious and literary institutions the balance due that State from the United States, for expenditures for public defence during the late war. The committee to whom the subject was referred, and who reported the bill, declare in their report, that they have been guided, in ascertaining the proportion each was to receive, by the relative numerical extent of each denomination; and to guard against the omission of some society, from the lack of information, they have reserved a part of the amount to be received, for appropriation as circumstances may require. The sum to be received is stated to be \$145,014 28, and is divided as follows, which we deem good data for calculating the prevalence of sectarian doctrines in that State:

Religious Societies.

Presbyterians or Congregationalists,	one third.
Episcopalians,	one seventh.
Baptists,	one eighth.
Methodists,	one twelfth.

Literature.

Yale College,	one seventh.
---------------	--------------

Of the \$145,014 28, the several societies will have the following sums:

Presbyterians or Congregationalists,	\$48,338 09
Episcopalians,	20,714 89
Baptists,	18,126 78
Methodists,	12,084 52
Yale College,	20,714 89
Balance unappropriated.	25,035 11

145,014 28

It would appear as if the legislature of Connecticut did not know that any Friends, otherwise called Quakers, existed as a religious society in that State.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

England.—An association of attorneys has been formed in England, the ostensible object of which is to promote and sustain the respectability of the

profession. The sale of 20 British vessels of war was commenced in England on the 18th of September, but only three were sold; a sufficient price not being bid for the others. The action at Algiers is said to have been the bloodiest on the part of the British, in proportion to the numbers employed, of any considerable naval action for many years. Lord Exmouth received two wounds, one in the cheek, and one on the thigh.

Austria.—It is said that the Emperor of Austria is to espouse, in November instant, the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria, born in 1792, and not a Saxon Princess as heretofore stated. It will be remembered that this princess is the divorced wife of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. It is further said, that the hereditary prince (son of the Emperor Francis) is to marry, some years hence, the princess Elizabeth of Bavaria—the sister of his mother-in-law. She was born in 1801. This double alliance between Austria and Bavaria, may be a very important event for Germany. Thus they match, what they term their royal bloods as we match colts—for convenience.

It is said that the Austrian archduchess Leopoldine, (born in 1797) is to be married to the prince royal of Portugal (born in 1798.) That the written consent of the emperor and his daughter was obtained on the 31st August—that a courier has been despatched therewith to Rio Janeiro—that the prince royal is expected to return from the Brazills to reside in Lisbon, as viceroy of Portugal. A Portuguese ambassador is expected at Vienna, when the marriage will be solemnized by proxy.

It was reported at Naples the 1st of Sept. that generals Savary and Lallemand had arrived in Hungary from Turkey.

East Indies.—Calcutta papers have been received at Boston up to the last of May, by which it appears the British war raised forces had been disbanded; all the opposition made by the native powers appeared to be effectually reduced, and tranquillity universally restored. The papers contain numerous appointments made for the permanent government of Batavia. The first division of the booty obtained when this Dutch colony was captured, had been declared. Admiral Stoford's share amounted to upwards of 163,000 dollars; and he had but two-thirds of an eighth. An East India lady, the Bhow Begum, bequeathed to the East India Company treasure to the amount of 90,000 lacks of rupees, principally in bullion, the remainder in jewels.

At Port-au-Prince, October 10th, Petion was installed President for life of that part of the island, amidst loud acclamations of joy, and pompous ceremonies.

France.—In the execution of the royal ordinance of the 5th September, the 86 departments of the kingdom are to elect 253 deputies. The population of France, according to the most recent documents is 29,400,000—Each deputy therefore, will represent about 114,000 individuals.

The Paris paper contains an amusing story about 200,000 Jews having assembled at Babylon, under a leader of the tribe of Dan, who calls himself King of the Jews, who bears down all opposition. The story is believed in France to be a fabrication of the Anti-Israelites in Germany.

It is said that the royal ordinance which replaces France under the empire of constitutional laws, and dissolves the chamber of 1815, will produce

a salutary effect throughout France. The prince Leopold and his wife was expected to leave Vienna for the Two Sicilies about the middle of October.

DOMESTIC.

The Legislature of Connecticut on the 1st inst. appointed the following gentlemen Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:—His honor Jonathan Ingersoll, Nathaniel Terry, Seth P. Staples, Jirah Isham, Samuel W. Johnson, William Perkins, Elisha Sterling, Elijah Hubbard, and Asa Willey, Esquires. They have given five thousand dollars to the institution for instructing deaf and dumb persons, lately established at Hartford, in that state. She may say to her sister states "go and do thou likewise."

The Legislature of New-Jersey have re-appointed Mahlon Dickerson Governor of that state.

Christopher Hughes, jr. Esq. and family, sailed from Baltimore on the 5th inst. for London. We understand, says the Baltimore Patriot, that Mr. Hughes leaves this country as Secretary of the American Legation at the court of Sweden—That Mr. Russell being desirous to return to America, Mr. Hughes will succeed him as *Charge des Affaires*. We are informed, adds the Patriot, that despatches for all our ministers abroad have been committed to Mr. Hughes, especially for Mr. Adams at London, and Mr. Gallatin at Paris.

It is said that an English house in New-York, has offered the United States Bank to exchange 10 millions of dollars at 4s. 8d. sterling for United States stock, which is less than 4 per cent. premium.

The sum of \$75,000 in specie has been received at Boston from Hamburgh and Cowes. The powder mills at Stockbridge, Mass. exploded on the 27th ult. No lives were lost. The French citizens of Charleston, S. C. have determined to observe the 10th of this month as the anniversary of the execution of Marshal Ney. A discourse is to be pronounced on the occasion.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed, and ordered by proclamation, that the 28th inst. be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout that state.

The election for Presidential electors took place in Virginia on Monday last. The legislature of that state will meet on Monday next. The Bank question will doubtless occupy their first attention. The question for calling a convention to alter and amend the constitution will, it is expected, be agitated in the early part of the session.

Timothy Pickering and Jeremiah Nelson, of Massachusetts have declined a re-election to Congress. The citizens of New York are about to form a society for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons. A meeting has been held, of which Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell was chairman.

The whole of the American squadron was at Naples on the 26th August.

The Secretary of the Navy has returned to the seat of government from the eastward.

A notice addressed to "the whole house of Israel," has been published in the New-York papers, calling a meeting for the purpose of devising means to convert Christians to Judaism, and a meeting of the clergy was to take place the same evening, to convert the Jews to Christianity.

A gentleman who has kept a list of all the members elected to the 15th Congress as far as he has seen published, informs us that out of the 108,

only 31 of the members of the 14th have been re-elected. The venerable ex-president, John Adams, entered his 82d year on the 30th ult. John Pope, formerly a representative to Congress, from Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary of State of that state.

It is said that Col. Totten has been instructed to proceed to erect fortifications on our northern frontier.

United States' Bank.—The following gentlemen are elected Directors of the United States' Bank. It will be perceived that ten are federal and ten democratic.

Federal.	Votes.	Democratic.	Votes.
Robert Ralston,	71577	Chandler Price,	71522
T. M. Willing,	71470	John Bohlen,	59517
John Sergeant,	68984	C. A. Rodney,	58702
James Lloyd,	68321	Thomas Leiper,	51592
Elihu Chauncey,	61437	B. Livingston,	58099
D. A. Smith,	60690	S. Wetherill,	57266
C. Evans, jr.	58281	William Boyd,	56932
Thos. M'Euen,	56549	Manuel Erye,	56239
John Savage,	56422	Guy Bryan,	55753
John Gooddard,	54137	John Donnel,	51420

The following are the Directors appointed by the President, and are all Democratic Republicans:—William Jones, Philadelphia, Stephen Girard, do. Pierce Butler, do. James A. Buchanan, Baltimore, John Jacob Astor, New-York.

On Monday last, at a meeting of the Directors of the United States Bank at Philadelphia, William Jones, Esq. (formerly Secretary of the Navy) was duly elected President, and Jonathan Smith, Esq. (Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania) was elected Cashier.

The United States sloop of war Alert, Lt. Stewart, at New-York, is under sailing orders for the Mediterranean.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Columbian Institute, on Thursday the 7th inst. at McKeown's Hotel, agreeably to adjournment, the General Committee was organized by the election of the following officers, viz.

Samuel H. Smith, *Chairman*.

Benjamin Homans, *Secretary*.

Pursuant to the constitution the following committees were appointed, to carry into effect the various and important objects of the Institute, viz.

Committee on General Correspondence.

B. H. Latrobe
William W. Seaton
Edmund Law.

Committee on Mineralogy.

William Thornton
J. A. Breckton
George Waterston.

Committee on Botany and Agriculture.

Joseph Mechlin
Alexander McWilliams
James H. Blake.

Committee on general subjects.

Henry Hunt
Walter Jones
William Tatham.

Order ed, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer and National Register.

The General Committee then adjourned to meet on the 30th current.

(Extract from the minutes.)

BENJ. HOMANS, Sec'y.